

## THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1847.

The government have made Honolulu a free port for whalers. They have not only remitted all their own dues, but have actually pledged themselves to pay the pilotage on every whale ship that enters and leaves our harbor. Before this law was passed, Honolulu possessed advantages for the whaling fleet, unequalled by any other port in the Pacific. In addition to these the Hawaiian government virtually offered a bounty of from \$40 to \$50 to every whaler who would visit Honolulu. We may be permitted to inquire both into the reason and expediency of this measure. So far as the owners of the fleet are concerned, their means render them altogether too independent either to object to paying pilotage or harbor dues. There is no richer class of men than the owners of whale ships, or as a whole, no more prosperous business than the whale fishery. The wealth of New Bedford and other towns in the U. S. built up from this enterprise, is proverbial. We feel assured then, that the mere fact of there being pilotage and harbor dues to pay at Honolulu, never entered into their calculations as to whether their ships should visit this port. But their captains have greater discretionary power than any other class of seamen, and motives of interest or prejudice may sway them in regard to the ports they enter. We are aware that efforts have been made to induce them to believe that the port charges were exorbitant and unnecessary. Now that all charges are removed, we do not believe that satisfaction will follow. We have no faith whatever in believing that this sort of disease is cured by indulgence, and so far as it has prevailed, we hope and believe that it had no weight whatever in inducing the Legislature to make Honolulu a free port. That they must have had solid reasons is evident, from the fact, that they have consented to relinquish several thousand dollars annual revenue. This, while they so need money for public improvements, they would not have done except with the belief that the loss would be made up in some other way. The only way can be, by an increased demand for the crops of the natives, by which they producing more, will be enabled to consume more goods from the merchant, who by importing more largely will swell the duties. To effect this, the Legislature most wisely have allowed whale ships to land goods to the value of \$200 only, without subjecting them to the same charges as merchantmen. Formerly they enjoyed not only the privileges of whalers, but were exempt in a great measure from the expenses of merchantmen, although they landed large amounts of merchandise. The law now allows the merchant to have a fair chance in his legitimate business, and confines the whaler to his. This is better for both. The owners of whale ships will be more pleased to see their captains attending to the real objects of their voyages, than to see them cruising from port to port that they may speculate on merchandise. It will enable the merchants regularly established here to order their supplies with a feeling of security of not being driven from the market by a class of chance competitors, who by favor of owners and by the unequal operation of the law, were enabled to bring out goods free of freight and land them free of port charges, and in a great measure, of duties. It is important for the prosperity of Honolulu, that it should become a steady and permanent depot for merchandise of all nations. The present interdiction on whalers becoming merchantmen, will tend to that result; for the merchants will be enabled to operate more securely and extensively. This will produce in the end a permanent and regular supply of foreign goods, and the whalers will be benefited, for they will be sure of meeting here at all times supplies of such articles as they require, at fair and standard rates. By the other system, the market would be constantly fluctuating, and much of the time bare of necessary articles, which the merchant although willing to order if sure of even a small percentage, would refrain from doing when obliged to encounter the unequal competition of a class of vessels calling themselves whalers, but permitted to act as merchantmen, without being subject to their charges.

Whether the business and revenue of the kingdom will be materially benefited, must depend upon whether the visits of whale ships will on the whole increase. This time will show. As the demand for native produce increases, just as much as the natives benefited, as it stimulates them to increased industry and agricultural enterprise. The influx of the vast whaling fleet for the last few years has done wonders in this respect, and the natives have greatly profited in their external means through them. It has encouraged them to plant, and opened many new sources of wealth. It has swelled greatly the business of the merchants, and it must be admitted by all, that taking the mere consideration of money making into view, all classes of our population are greatly indebted to the increased industry and enterprise consequent upon the visits of whale ships. The Legislature seem also to be of this opinion, or else they would not offer still further inducements for them to resort hither. But while we cheerfully acknowledge the indebtedness of the Islands in this respect to them, there are lamentable drawbacks upon this prosperity, which cannot fail to recur to every reflecting mind. The whaling fleet, some 400 to 600 ships, land annually on our shores from 12,000 to 20,000 sailors, generally of the most dissolute class, though there are many exceptions to the contrary. These 12,000 to 20,000 men are the support of the grog-shops and the ruin of a large proportion of young females. Without them we do not believe a single grog-shop in Honolulu could be sustained, and the amount of prostitution would be decreased ten-fold, and with it the diseases that are now fast eating out the life-blood of the nation. It is useless to say that the fault of the last lies solely with the natives. The temptation comes from the whites, and every well-wisher of humanity must desire to see the temptation lessened. Remove the demand and the supply would cease. Thus while the natives are benefited in wealth, they are irretrievably injured in health and morals, through the whale fishery. A religiousist will in this view, immediately inquire, "For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" We are not to be understood as advocating any policy which shall repress commerce from these shores. We merely present a plain fact, visible to all, and propose a remedy.

Can the population of these Islands enjoy all the benefits of the whaling fleet without being subjected to these evils? In a great measure they can. The remedy lies in giving them all the advantages of the markets created for their industry, and yet shield them, particularly the women, from contact with the sailors. The Legislature have in a great measure overlooked this point, and have increased the amount of evil influences brought to bear upon their countrymen, by unnecessarily making five ports of entry, when two were wholly sufficient. Lahaina and Honolulu are all that are requisite for whale ships. Confine foreign seamen to these ports, where proper police regulations may be enforced, and the evil is more than one half remedied. The large portion of the population must from necessity be prevented from contact. The coasting trade is also benefited, for then the supplies must centre at these two points. But will not the women flock thither? Some undoubtedly will, but few will be ruined compared with the number that fall when temptation is brought to their doors. In this case they must seek it, and the government can interfere to prevent it. Let the inhabitants of Lahaina and Honolulu be registered as to sex, age, occupation, &c. All in either place who have not some honest, bonafide means of livelihood, or who are not actual residents of the town, can be sent to another island or district, where lands and occupations can be apportioned to them, and they required to work. The law admits of this. All who wish to come to Honolulu to trade, reside, &c., can be required to report their business, time of stay, &c. A well regulated system of inland passports and land permits, enforced by vigilant and honest officers would effect wonders. The government are bound to consider the health and morals of their subjects, to shield them from temptation, to prevent vice as well as punish it. It is in the power of the chiefs to diminish prostitution and thereby disease to a great extent, and if to do this, they are obliged to interpret the law somewhat sternly, not only the present race but their children will in time rise up and bless them for it. It is not prostitution as confined to the inhabitants, that is depopulating the islands. The experience of other countries shows that it may prevail to an enormous extent and yet the population increase, provided the proportion between the sexes is well preserved. But here the disproportion is enormous. Allowing the numbers of each sex inhabiting the islands to be equal, the ordinary amount of prostitution among them, taking their habits and constitutions into view, would undoubtedly be productive of sad effects; but they would be comparatively slight, both in injury to health and morals, compared with the additional evils inflicted by this letting loose annually 20,000 foreigners to swell the vices and add to the diseases of the native population. The topic is an ungrateful one, but it requires plain language and vigorous action. If the Legislature do not intend to look unconcernedly on, and see their brothers and sisters dropping by hundreds annually into dishonored graves, from which many might be saved, they must act without delay. Something should now be done to arrest disease, and more to prevent it for the future.

We have thus far spoken only of compulsory legislation as a remedy. This is well to a certain extent, and that is so far as it can be properly enforced. A dead law is worse than no law. To keep the people from flocking to Honolulu and Lahaina something more than force is requisite. There should be encouragement, and even bounties to settle elsewhere on farms. These can be offered in a two-fold sense. First, by good farms proffered either rent-free or at exceedingly low rates on available sites, with a remission of taxation, or something equivalent to it, provided a certain amount of produce is raised and the family kept together, or provided with honest means of livelihood. Second, by offering inducements to industrious foreigners to open plantations in all the agricultural districts on the islands. By so doing, markets for labor would be created equally all over the country, and the natives would not be compelled as now to flock to a few points for a chance subsistence. Their employers would find an interest in keeping their laborers in their vicinity, and the very impulses of industry would operate to the decrease of their own prolific stock of vices, besides being freed from those of foreign admixture. It is folly for those who have the destinies of the country in hand, to be alarmed at a system which shall create 100 or 1000 new farms in the country, even if held by foreigners. We defy any one to point out districts where the natives are so well off—so industrious—and so stationary, as at Koloa, Makawae, Hanalei, and those places where the whites have settled among them to cultivate the land. Most emphatically do we urge it upon our legislators to consider well this point. If they would save their countrymen and countrywomen, they must implant among them whiteness whose character, tastes and interests will lead them to stimulate industry and encourage morality. A thousand such homesteads are now wanted, and each one would be a well of gushing waters to wash clean the present race. If lands could be procured, many whites, industrious and well-intentioned, but now compelled by stern necessity to a vagrant or chance subsistence in the towns, would gladly go to the country and plant coffee, sugar cane, &c. There is no other labor so well adapted as agriculture to preserve and even create good morals; and we most sincerely believe that if the present legislature will adopt a system by which they will fix firmly upon the soil, pledged to its cultivation, not only natives but the floating white population, they will have done much to advance wealth, morality and religion.

We have said that we would limit the ports of entry to Lahaina and Honolulu. Honolulu would be quite sufficient were it not for the smallness of the harbor, and the grog-shops. Lahaina being free from that curse should be open to all ships. The effects of a prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits has been conclusively shown at Lahaina. Notwithstanding hundreds of ships and thousands of seamen were there the last two seasons, the order of the port was preserved, while at this place, where grog-shops by the construction put upon the English and French treaties are required to be licensed, with fewer ships and fewer seamen, the most serious riots have prevailed, and lives and property have been repeatedly jeopardized. The police, small as it is, is a heavy expense and inadequate to the protection of the place. Liquor is what endangers our lives and property, destroys discipline,

creates crime and demoralizes society. Yet there are merchants here who in view of all these facts think it the duty of a government to relinquish its honest and just dues, to encourage commerce and swell their gains, and yet who continue to import the deadly poison into our midst, to sell and thus augment those sources of disease and crime, and all this for no other object than gain. Be honest, gentlemen, to your own rules. If government by repealing a few charges can favor commerce, how much more can you, by foregoing a traffic which however harmless it may be in individual instances, is certainly criminal in its general results and now considered by many good men, disreputable in itself. Be true to your consciences, and discard and discourage a traffic which has nothing to recommend it but gain to a few, and has tears, sorrows, suffering, misery and ruin to many, to condemn it. Honolulu is now a free port to whale ships—we may look to a great increase in number this fall. If we encountered such risks last year with comparatively a few seamen to be maddened by intoxicating liquors, what risks shall we not run when their numbers are swelled, and the sources of the poisonous draught increased? England and France say we must receive and sell their poisons. Unable to appreciate our peculiar circumstances, they have been deaf to our calls to be relieved from this prolific source of crime and danger. Their own subjects will be endangered this fall equally with others. Why will they not voluntarily cease to traffic in ardent spirits and set the noble example to their governments of refusing to receive gain in an unhallowed traffic, required of a powerless people. Their profits will ultimately increase by an interdiction, for business taking its legitimate channels will swell the natural industry, promote our resources and invite shipping to our shores, by the best of all pledges of security for order and discipline, a port where ardent spirits are not to be had.

The government by thus inviting this large fleet, and the merchants and retailers who supply them with ardent spirits, have a fearful responsibility upon themselves for the coming season. Life and property are at stake upon the issue. Plain justice requires that those who furnish the stimulants to riots and crime, should be responsible for the damages that result from its use. This is too sober a truth to be palatable, but we appeal to all true men whether responsibility should not rest where the wrong emanates. We hope the government will have a sufficient military force to preserve the peace of the town. If last fall is a sample of what we may look forward to for the coming season, we must confess that the pleasure of an increased business will be alloyed by the increased uncertainty of life and property resulting from the baneful traffic in ardent spirits, which the government, powerless to prohibit is forced to control as it best can.

## FROM THE U. STATES AND MEXICO.

Important Commercial News—New Planet—Battle between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna—Capture of Vera Cruz and the Castles—March upon Mexico, &c.

The Sarcelle corvette, brings late and important news from the coast, but no mail or newspapers, the regular communications being interrupted by the war. A few letters only were received from London to March 1, and from the U. S. to March 3. Our private advices are to last of February, and relate only to commercial matters. Business was exceedingly brisk, and the farmers were reaping a rich harvest, from the great demand for their crops, to supply the deficiency of bread stuffs in Europe. Common brands of flour, such as last August were selling at \$4.50 had rose to \$7 per barrel. The great staples, flour and cotton, had advanced 75 per cent. during the winter; the advance on cotton had had the effect to increase the prices of manufactured goods, both in England and the United States, from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent., since the shipments per Montreal. Iron had also doubled in value, and hardware had risen proportionately. Exchange between England and the United States was about 4 per cent. in favor of the latter, and large amounts of specie were coming over, and it was thought at least 500,000 emigrants would arrive during the season.

Shipowners were making large fortunes. Vessels of every description were in great demand for Europe. Flour obtained \$2 to \$2.12 per barrel freight, and corn 50 cts. per bushel. It was expected the demand for vessels would continue during the year. Our correspondent writes, "Every man that can swing an axe, calls himself a ship-carrier, and earns from \$2.50 to \$3 per day." Vessels whose keels were laid in December, are now afloat, and hundreds are being hurried forward at the same rate.

Mr. H. A. Peirce's new ship, the Minstrel, Capt. Doane, 500 tons, was launched in January and advertised for Honolulu, and part of her freight engaged, but Mr. Peirce took a freight for Liverpool, and will continue to run her to Europe while freight keeps up. Should the demand for vessels increase, it is supposed England and France will send some of their national vessels to aid the transportation of provisions to their shores. Efforts were made to get a vessel up for Honolulu, and up to March, without success. The Missionary Board were unable to get their supplies forwarded, and our latest advices state, there was no prospect of a vessel leaving for Honolulu before July. The Angola, Varney, hence, arrived Feb. 23, 122 days passage. The "Nautic," "Eric" and "Gov. Troup," whalers, had also arrived. The latest dates hence, were to October 10th, via Mexico—the mail sent by the English Transport Palinurus, which was forwarded via Tampico.

The New Planet.—This lately discovered stranger is creating some excitement. It is approaching the earth at the rate of one and a half millions of miles in every 24 hours, and the astronomers fear that it bodes no good to our globe. If this puny earth does not get out of its track, in time it will jostle it out of existence.

The news from the Seat of War is highly interesting, though we have no details of the actions. It is chiefly communicated in a letter from Com. Shubrick, off Mazatlan, to H. Stevens, Esq., Naval Agent of this place, and we give it as printed in the "News."

"Congress adjourned on 4th of March. Twenty-three millions voted to carry on the war with Mexico. Ten new regiments added to the army, and their officers appointed. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton, made a Major General, and Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to treat of peace, if possible, with Mexico. Three millions of dollars voted, and subject to his order at New

Orleans, for that purpose. He is now at Tampico, which is in possession of our troops.

Mexico, May 1.—The country, army and people much alarmed—without means to carry on the war. The churches giving up their bells for the purpose of making guns, &c. In Feb. last, an attempt was made by Parias, Vice President, to force the churches to give up their property and money for the use of government. It was resisted by the Priest party, several days fighting in the city of Mexico in consequence, between the two contending parties—much bloodshed. Santa Ana having been apprized of this state of things, left San Luis Potosi, where he was, and came to Mexico with 4,000 men, and put an end to the civil strife. The Mexican Congress had resolved not to come to any terms with the government of the United States, and declared any armistice or truce which should hold out any offers of peace to, or agree to any terms of a pacific nature with the U. States.

Gen. Taylor.—The Army.—Generals Taylor and Wool had united at Monterey. They met Santa Ana near Saltillo, at a place called Augustura, by some "Buena Vista," about the 20th of Feb. Their united force was 8,000 strong—that of Santa Ana 15,000 and upwards. On the 21st, 22d and 23d they fought; the last battle, of the 23d, was the decisive one. This has been the hardest fought battle of the war. Gen. Taylor, the Americans repulsed the Mexicans and retained their position. The Mexicans retired to San Luis Potosi, alleging want of provisions for their forces, which is no doubt true. Both parties, however, claim the victory. According to the American account from Tampico, the Mexicans were completely routed, with great slaughter, having received three successive discharges from our batteries of 36 pieces of artillery. The Mexicans made some resistance, but being short of provisions, and heavily pressed on all sides, were forced to capitulate; terms—unconditional surrender of city and castles, with all appurtenances; the prisoners, some 4,000, to give up all arms, and paroled not to serve again during the war. Upwards of 4,000 shells were thrown from 7 mortars into Vera Cruz, causing great destruction of property and many killed in the city. One of the 5 batteries on the land side, erected by General Scott, served very efficiently by sea from the squadron. Seventy or more transports were employed in conveying the expedition to Tampico and Vera Cruz. Northerners have been frequent of late, and the weather so loiterous as to prevent our large ships from taking an active part in the attack on the town and castle.

The smaller vessels, however, about 8 in number, under Tatnall, with heavy Paixhans guns, did good service. On the 9th of April, Gen. Scott set out with his army, 12,000 men, for the city of Mexico. At Cerro-Gordo, near Jalapa, he met Gen. Santa Ana, with an equal force of men, in a difficult pass well fortified, with 40 pieces of artillery, and prepared to dispute this point. On the 17th an engagement took place in which neither party gained any decided advantage. On the morning of the 18th April, about 7 o'clock, the battle was waged with warmth on both sides. While thus fighting for three hours, the Mexicans were suddenly attacked in their rear by a division of our forces who had outflanked them it seems during the night of the 17th. The result was a total rout of the enemy—their cavalry fled—a large number of prisoners made, all their artillery taken—5 officers of high rank made prisoners, among them Gen. Vega, first taken at Resaca de la Palma, and since exchanged. It is said that Gen. Worth was also in this battle, having been ordered to join Gen. Scott, who had left him (W.) at Vera Cruz as Governor.

Gen. Scott was advancing upon Mexico. Had taken Jalapa and Perote, without resistance. On 1st of May he was at Napulaca. The people and authorities of Puebla had abandoned the city. No resistance expected there. It is presumed the American Army is at present in Mexico, or certainly will be by the last of May. About 8,000 more men have arrived at Vera Cruz to reinforce General Scott. Santa Ana was at Orizava, endeavoring to collect, if possible, another army to oppose Scott, but he promises to hang on his rear and to annoy him exceedingly. They are getting on guerrilla in the mountains of Mexico. Gen. Urrea, with his guerrilla had taken and burnt several of our convoys to Gen. Taylor of late.

By order of Com. Shubrick, HENRY LASKENTIRE, Secretary.

U. S. Ship Independence, } Mazatlan, May 17, 1847.

Mazatlan and the Gulf were closely blockaded when the Sarcelle left in May. The ports of San Blas and Manzanilla were open and well stocked with foreign goods and prices low. The Br. Brig Tepic, hence, arrived at Mazatlan, and during an intermission for a few days, of the blockade, was allowed to land her cargo. She took in pearl shell at Cape St. Lucas, and sailed for England; Com. Shubrick caused her to be thoroughly searched before she left, to see that she had no specie on board. The "Texian," hence, had not arrived. Com. Shubrick with the Independence and Cyane, was intending to visit these Islands soon, if able to leave his station.

At the latest news, Gen. Scott was a few miles from Puebla, and as the place had been abandoned by the authorities, it was feared that the rabble would sack the city, if he did not arrive in season to prevent it.

The courage and enterprise of the American troops thus far had overcome all resistance. The Mexicans had been defeated in every battle, and their armies disorganized, but they were firmly resolved upon prosecuting the war. Orders had been given to the different chiefs to assemble corps and operate upon the flanks and rear of the American columns. Santa Ana was in the rear of Gen. Scott, and Urrea was annoying Gen. Taylor, by a guerrilla warfare. Gen. Scott, it was supposed, would meet with no protracted resistance at the capital, but with the present disposition of the Mexican leaders, even in possession of that, peace was no higher than before.

We further hear that previous to the last battle, Gen. Scott offered peace to the Mexicans and \$15,000,000, upon condition of their consenting to a line drawn from San Blas in the Pacific to Vera Cruz, in the Gulf, as the boundary line between the two countries. This was rejected, and now no further terms are proffered. Gen. Bustamante was appointed to the command of the State of Sinaloa, which includes San Blas and Mazatlan. Upon arriving, Bustamante paid himself out of the public funds, and Sinaloa declared itself independent of Mexico. The troops have all withdrawn into the interior, and the seaports can be taken possession of at any moment. A complete civil disorganization prevails throughout Mexico—the people are represented as completely worn out by the tyranny and exactions of their military chiefs, and that seeing no peace or security to themselves under their own rulers, they are becoming favorably disposed to

wards the American Government, and many no doubt will gladly hail the change which will give them quiet and rational liberty, though the war will be protracted by the military.

It appears also that it was the design of Parias to have invited to Mexico an European prince. The Duke of Montpensier being married to a Spanish princess and sustained by France and Spain, is now supposed to have been the prince on whom he relied, to have filled the throne of Mexico as Emperor. Louis Philippe in negotiating the marriage, doubtless had this in view; calculating upon reconciling England to the match, by the creation of another throne in America, and thus yielding up all pretensions to that of Spain, for his issue. Santa Ana opposed this scheme, and the rapid progress of the American arms has rendered it wholly abortive.

His French Majesty's Corvette "La Sarcelle," of 19 guns and a crew of 84 men, commanded by Captain Leborgne, arrived on the 23d instant, and exchanged salutes with the Fort at noon. She sailed from Mazatlan on the 20th of May, reached Hilo on the 5th of June, and Lahaina on the 18th.

Captain Leborgne, accompanied by the Consul of France, called at the Foreign Office on the 24th.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, with Bishop Maigret, visited Captain Leborgne, on the 25th, and received the usual salute of 15 guns.

The La Sarcelle remains about two weeks, and then proceeds to Valparaiso, via Tahiti.

List of the officers of H. F. M. S. "La Sarcelle." Captain, Leborgne; Lieutenants, De Mejanee, Delage; Ensign, Turin; Surgeon, Dr. Robert; Volunteers, Hermiel, Viera. Crew, 84 sailors and marines.

PAPAL HONORS.—The Pope has created Dr. John McLaughlin, Commandant of the Hudson Bay Company beyond the Rocky Mountains, Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory. His Holiness has conferred the honor in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Doctor in the cause of religion since the arrival of the missionaries in Oregon.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.—At the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Mr. W. S. Williams of the China mission, offered a resolution, in support of which he made some remarks, in which he gave a variety of information, the fruit of a journey residence in China. We copy the following from the sketch of his remarks given in the New York Tribune: China, he said, possesses an extensive territory. Their boundary in circumference extends 12,500 miles, which in a straight line would extend half round the globe. Their extent of territory is in one direction 3,500 and 2,500 in another, containing an area of 3,500,000 square miles, one-tenth of the habitable globe. Their population differed from that of every other heathen country in this: they had no caste like that of the Egyptians and Hindoos. He looked upon the Chinese as a living exemplification of the command—Honor thy father and thy mother—for they revered and worshipped their ancestors. The Chinese were a remarkably industrious and a very peaceable people. With one or two exceptions had no aggressive wars, and these exceptions happened in regard to the Mongol and Manchou dynasties; both foreign dynasties. The Chinese had the oldest treaty in existence; it was made with the Russians 140 years ago. They were the most civilized of all heathen nations. Present in his History of Mexico says the civilization of the Aztecs is to be found not in their buildings or temples, but in their institutions and in their life. Here, too, is where Chinese civilization is most conspicuous; it is in their institutions, their literature and laws. The Emperor rules in a paternal character. His government is as unimpaired as despotism as the world has ever seen. Yet it is not a severe one in practice, and in the application of its principles in detail, it is mild and just. There is one remarkable fact connected with Chinese institutions, and that is, the standing army—no aristocracy of wealth or birth, no oppressive oligarchy between the Emperor and the people. All officers, even the Emperor, rules by the will of the people. The Emperor is the vice-gerent of Heaven—Heaven is his father, and the earth is his mother. In the name of Heaven he rules all the earth below the Heavens. There is not an office hereditary except that of the Emperor. Their public men are well educated. They are all obliged to go through with a strict literary examination before admitted to any office, and this examination is a strict one—they must be well acquainted with the writings of Confucius—the best in all heathen literature. The government had stood as it now is since the thirteenth century, and the same that applied then apply now. He thought that in addition to the invention of gunpowder, porcelain and silk, the Chinese were indebted to the Chinese for the printing-press. At any rate, by their blocks they printed books very cheap—eighty pages for a cent. Their literature was greater in extent than that of any other people—yet it was of little value.

He said that if we succeeded in persuading them to abandoning their idols we had made no advance. Idolatry was not their worship. The speaker here exhibited some half dozen little bronze images, human likenesses, which would be esteemed by children for play things. One little fellow was called the King of Heaven and another the Queen of Earth. These were not the Gods of the Chinese. Though they worship idols they do not depend on them—they use them as an anchor to windward. They think they will be safe with them. They are disposed to take all the gods they can get, but still at the same time laugh at them with you. Their religion is a different thing—it is the worship of their ancestors. They, the spirits of the dead, come back to their protection, and they pray to them as intercessors between men and the King of Heaven. The religion of the Chinese is subtle, refined and intellectual. The youngest child in the family is the high priest who offers prayers and worship at the shrine of their departed ancestors. Every year they repair their tombs and have a general meeting of thanksgiving and feasting.

We are yet to have a great struggle with the Chinese. The Jesuits were expelled by the Emperor when they began to interfere with the religion of the people. Yet he now tolerates the Romanists, and all he knows of the Christian religion is through them. But of that religion, whose disciples love the God that died for them, the pure religion of Jesus, he knows nothing. To introduce this religion we shall have a great struggle. The Chinese will oppose great obstacles to the gospel. Their intellectual superiority was a height from which we must look down upon their mortal debasement.

He had examined the ruins of Pompeii and could say that the civilization of the Chinese was superior in regard to the comfort, education and government, than that of the ancient Romans and Greeks. The Chinese had called on foreign devils, and when he once reproved a boy for addressing him by such an epithet, the boy replied that he did not know what else to call him. He would look upon a missionary preacher sent to them as we would look upon Black Hawk coming to tell us of the Great Spirit. When Commissioner Lin came to Canton he was invited away one of the most learned foreigners who translated Murray's Encyclopedia

GIVE NO PAIN.—Breathe not a sentiment—say not a word—give not an expression of the countenance that will offend another, or send a thrill of pain through the bosom. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts, which a word, a look, even, might light to the brim with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinions and expressions of others, remember that they are differently constituted from yourself, and never, by word or sign, cast a shadow on a happy heart, or show the smiles of joy that love to linger on a pleasant countenance.

A GOOD SPOKESMAN.—It is stated in Hood's Magazine, that at a recent debating society, a journeyman wheelwright was by far the best spokesman.

of Geography for him, and it was published in Lin's Geography. Before this they were entirely ignorant of our Geography. The Chinese alone of all the heathen nations had not encouraged vice—they had no blood sacrifices like the Egyptians and Hindoos. In regard to infanticide, he thought there had been great exaggeration. He had heard nothing of the practice in the province of Fukkeen to the north-east of Canton. He concluded by dwelling on the prospects of our mission in China, and now had become accessible to the missionary.

The gentleman who rose to second the resolution said Mr. Williams was good authority in what he had said, as he had been twelve years in China.

The Rev. Mr. Dady, Missionary of China, seconded the resolution. He said that infanticide in the province of Fukkeen was in the rate of three per cent.—it was also common in other provinces, particularly in the colonies at Hong Kong, exhibited a Chinese girl who was brought from her father, who was about to kill her, his own hand when she was three weeks old. He at first refused ten dollars, but afterward took twenty for her.

The Paris papers have continued, day by day, to discuss the Cracow annexation question. The feeling is general, that England should unite with France in one common effort, to prevent its being carried into effect. The most interesting article lately has given upon the subject is a translation of a letter from London, in which it is stated that Lord Palmerston had despatched the protest of the British Government, against the occupation of Cracow, to Lord Ponsonby, at Vienna. A copy of the protest had also been received by Lord Normanby for presentation at M. Guizot. The Debates, alluding to the protest, says:

"In this document, of sufficient length, and written in dry and cold language, Lord Palmerston argues on the assumption that the usurpation of Cracow is as yet but a project, and he exhorts himself to demonstrate the mischief (inconvenience) of such a measure. He subsequently discusses the two questions of 'right' and 'necessity.' On the question of right he establishes, by reference to treaties, that the article agreed to solemnly by eight powers could not be modified or annulled by three of them. Upon the question of necessity, Lord Palmerston does not admit the solution which the Northern Court should be adopted. That three of the most powerful states of Europe should involve themselves in an excuse for destroying the existence of a poor little republic, whose population does not exceed 130,000 souls, is not to be admitted."

PRUSSIA.—The following is an extract of a letter from Berlin, dated November 16—concerning the news of the occupation of Cracow, which has been circulated in this city, has produced the liveliest sensation throughout the entire population, and especially among the middle classes. It is said that the Government, in order to mollify the effect of this act, proposes calling together the States General in the month of February, but it is not yet known whether that is the time of the States being convoked, and it is estimated that when 500 representatives shall be assembled together, they will not separate without giving the country a constitution.

POLAND.—Although the annexation of Cracow has been so far quietly effected, it is not likely to be passively submitted to. Letters from Vienna state that it has not been accomplished without a strong opposition on the part of some of the members of the Austrian Government. Count Kollorath was one of those most strongly opposed to the measure, and finding himself in a minority tendered his resignation. He has announced his intention of withdrawing altogether from public affairs, and fixing his residence at Pisa. Besides the official manifesto of the incorporation of Cracow, the Cabinet of Vienna has published a long article in the Austrian Official Gazette, justifying the deed, and at the same time regarding as evincing an anxiety to respect public opinion, even on the part of despotism.

WE stated, recently, that the Sultan of Turkey had, on his return from his journey, authorized the first mixed marriage that has taken place in Turkey. The following particulars of this affair, which are of a highly romantic character, we copy from the Augsburg Gazette.

A rich Bey, belonging to Constantinople, and serving that his only daughter had been ill of some time, and was very near death, had summoned a number of physicians, and, as their remedies did not seem to improve the condition of the young lady, he himself applied to her and questioned her. She confessed to him that she had conceived a violent love for a young Armenian tailor, who was a Christian, and that she wished to marry him. This confession embarrassed the Mussulman to a great degree. He had recourse to the physicians, to whom he related the matter, and they advised him to have the young lady married to a Christian, and in this way to save her from the evil fate which awaited her upon her replying in the affirmative, he thought of some means of reconciling the wishes of his daughter with his own religious prejudices. He therefore repaired to the shop of the tailor, in question, and ordered a suit of clothes, on the condition that the master of the shop, himself, should bring them. A few days after, the Armenian brought the Bey the apparel he had ordered. The latter received it, gave him his pay, and made him a present in addition, requesting him to wait a moment, as he had another order to give him. The Bey withdrew, and immediately after, two black slaves appeared and invited the tailor to follow them. They conducted him to the Harem where the young daughter of the Bey resided; who, when she first saw the tailor, fainted; but soon recovered herself, she threw her arms around his neck, and the warmest effusions. The same moment, the Bey entered suddenly, ordered the tailor to be seized by his slaves, declaring that he had profaned his Harem, and that, in virtue of the laws, he must either turn Mussulman, and marry his daughter, or suffer death. The Bey supposed that the young man, placed in such an alternative, would prefer marriage and the renunciation of his faith. But he was mistaken. The Armenian declared that he would rather die than abjure his religion. The Bey, in the hope of bending the Armenian, kept him some time a prisoner in his house, but, as the young man persisted in his resolution to remain faithful to his belief, he caused him to be arrested and handed over to the tribunal. There, the Armenian acknowledged in his defence, that he was strictly chargeable with no crime, because he had been compelled to act as he had done. The young lady was called as a witness, and she affirmed the allegations of the accused. After a long deliberation, the judge urged the young Christian to embrace the religion of Mahomet, in order not to expose himself to a capital condemnation. As the Armenian refused to accede to this arrangement, the judge condemned him to be beheaded. Nevertheless, in consideration of the circumstances, which operated in favor of the condemned man, the magistrate ordered the sentence of death to be suspended, and he would order that his highness, if he judged it proper, might pardon the culprit, or grant him a commutation of punishment. The Sultan not only gave an entire and complete pardon to the young man, but ordered the marriage to take place.

GIVE NO PAIN.—Breathe not a sentiment—say not a word—give not an expression of the countenance that will offend another, or send a thrill of pain through the bosom. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts, which a word, a look, even, might light to the brim with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinions and expressions of others, remember that they are differently constituted from yourself, and never, by word or sign, cast a shadow on a happy heart, or show the smiles of joy that love to linger on a pleasant countenance.

A GOOD SPOKESMAN.—It is stated in Hood's Magazine, that at a recent debating society, a journeyman wheelwright was by far the best spokesman.